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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

A GUIDE TO  
RESOURCES AND SOURCES  
OF INFORMATION  
FOR ACQUISITION RESEARCH

at Army Procurement Research Office



RESEARCH AND  
ENGINEERING

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

*Gift*

FOR E W O R D

This guide, "Resources and Sources of Information for Acquisition Research," was developed by the Army Procurement Research Office (APRO), Fort Lee, Virginia 23801.

It replaces Department of Defense Procurement Research Guides, PRG 1, "Resources for Performing Procurement Research," and PRG 2, "Sources of Information for Procurement Research." *U145, (3) NF, DDC*

Your comments regarding additions, format or substance of the guides should be addressed to the Army Procurement Research Office:

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US Army Logistics Management Center  
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Fort Lee, Virginia 23801

For those of you who are involved in acquisition research, I am sure that you will find the guide a valuable source of information.

*R. F. Trimble*

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Director, Contract and  
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## SECTION I

### RESOURCES FOR PERFORMING ACQUISITION RESEARCH

#### A. PURPOSE.

Several Government agencies are engaging in or sponsoring applied acquisition research to meet the need for a systematic organized approach to offset the growing complexity of acquisition problems. To take advantage of the knowledge gained through research, a twofold need exists. First, there is a need to identify, explain, and publicize the organizations which do or can do acquisition research and to associate each organization with the areas of research in which it can be expected to perform. Second, there is a need to catalog and publicize the many sources of information which are available to acquisition researchers and personnel who conduct staff studies. This guide is designed to meet these needs.

#### B. ACQUISITION RESEARCH.

Since the original Department of Defense research guides, PRG-1 and PRG-2, were published in August 1975, "acquisition" has replaced "procurement" in Government regulations and directives. Acquisition is a broader term than procurement, and has been difficult to define precisely. The definition used in this guide is the one found in Defense Acquisition Circular 76-18, dated 12 March 1979. It is as follows:

Acquisition means the acquiring by contract with appropriated funds of supplies or services (including construction) by and for the use of the Federal Government through purchase, lease, or barter, whether the supplies or services are already in existence or must be created, developed, demonstrated, and evaluated. Acquisition begins at the point when agency needs are established and includes the description of requirements to satisfy agency needs, solicitation and selection of sources, award of contracts, contract financing, contract performance, contract administration, and those technical and management functions directly related to the process of fulfilling agency needs by contract.

In essence, acquisition pertains to those business management activities which support the development and introduction of systems or items into the defense inventory. Contracting pervades the entire process. Logistics is considered a separate and distinct function and becomes acquisition research only if it is contract or program related.

## C. RESOURCES.

1. Research Categories. As might be inferred from the foregoing discussions, the acquisition process does not readily lend itself to division into precise categories of research. Acquisition is an integrated, interactive system which resists the arbitrary grouping of activities. On the other hand, to be useful a Resources Matrix requires that some attempt be made to place like functions and activities together. The format described below was ultimately chosen. It provides a rational framework for conceptualizing the various elements of the acquisition process. The research categories selected are to some extent chronological and generally follow the successive phases of the acquisition cycle. For example, Requirements Planning precedes the activity of selecting a Business/Procurement Strategy, and, in turn, selection of a strategy precedes Program/Contract Management.

In order to aid the user in identifying acquisition areas in which to concentrate his or her research efforts, the following major research categories have been identified and defined.

a. Requirements Planning. This category covers the assessment and analysis of qualitative requirements, as described by the Mission Element Need Statement (MENS), and the strategies designed to meet those needs. The research is concerned with the interaction between activities generating needs and contracting organizations. Technological opportunities, funding, and NATO requirements and capabilities are important elements of the analysis.

b. Business Environment. This effort represents that phase of the planning cycle which seeks to accommodate the various external constraints, conditions, and influences which affect the acquisition process. It has been identified separately from "Requirements Planning" because it represents considerations which are extraneous to the immediate mission need.

c. Cost and Economic Analysis. This element reflects the application of analytical techniques in predicting, assessing, and reviewing the economic and cost factors which affect both investment and ownership costs throughout the acquisition cycle. Cost and economic analysis bridges several research categories and could have been placed in each. But due to the volume of research in cost and economic analysis, it was deemed more appropriate to provide a separate category.

d. Business/Procurement Strategy. This process includes the assimilation of planned cost, schedule and performance parameters into a comprehensive business strategy, and the implementation of this strategy through the establishment of a contractual relationship with the private sector.

e. Program/Contract Management. This area encompasses the functions of planning, organizing, and controlling internal Government activities, as well as establishing appropriate interfaces with contractors. It is a multidisciplinary effort with the overall objective of insuring that program requirements are satisfied.

f. Acquisition Logistics Support. As stated previously, acquisition logistics support addresses those logistics areas which are contract or program related. The integrated logistics support (ILS) functions, quality assurance, and provisioning are examples. Foreign Military Sales (FMS) was placed here because support of US equipment purchased by foreign countries is of particular concern to contracting organizations in the Department of Defense.

g. Human Resources Management. This discipline reflects the various behavioral techniques which are applied in working with and through a diverse population of individuals and groups in order to accomplish organizational goals efficiently. Emphasis is placed on the acquisition work force.

## 2. Research Topics and Descriptors.

The above research categories are further divided into research topics and specific research descriptors in the table. This discussion is needed to associate commonly used acquisition topics (as in titles and project descriptions) with their respective research categories and data base descriptions. The topics have been partially derived from research areas described by other acquisition research organizations. This promotes a consistency and continuity among the major research resources. A final reason for including topics is that it provides a means for grouping the descriptors into a more useful arrangement. In effect, it provides a transition from research categories to descriptors. The descriptors have been extracted from the DLSIE Descriptor List published by the Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange (DLSIE). DOD Instruction 5154.19, DLSIE, 13 July 1972, assigns DLSIE the responsibility for the reporting, storage, and distribution of logistics studies, logistics models information and related logistics research and management information within the Department of Defense. The definition of logistics gives DLSIE broad authority. As a result, it is the most complete repository of acquisition and logistics studies in the Department of Defense. It stands to reason then that the DLSIE Descriptor List should be the common denominator for acquisition research. The descriptors assist in defining research categories and topics and aid in obtaining custom bibliographies and other information from DLSIE. A descriptor is listed only once in the table. It appears under the category and topic where it is deemed to fit best. Hence, a manager/researcher who does not find a descriptor in one category is cautioned to survey the matrix for other possible categories where the descriptor may be found. One further word needs to be added with respect to the DLSIE Descriptor List. The descriptors used in this guide are the terms common to the acquisition process. However, DLSIE also catalogs in

other ways. Descriptors are provided on specific weapons systems or commodity areas; such as AWACS, PATRIOT, tanks, and missiles. These were not included because the studies normally cannot be identified to a single research category or topic. Additionally, reference to an acquisition descriptor which is listed in the table will identify any system study which had the acquisition descriptor as a primary area of study. For example, the use of the descriptor "operational testing" will highlight a study related to the test and evaluation of Navy "ships" and "aircraft." For additional information on how to use DLSIE, researchers should obtain copies of the brochure, "Introduction to the Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange (DLSIE)." Requests can be made in writing to the Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange, United States Army Logistics Management Center, Fort Lee, Virginia 23801, or by calling DLSIE on AUTOVON 687-4255/3130; Commercial: Area Code (804) 734-4255/3130. DLSIE customers are urged to request the assistance of DLSIE analysts in defining their requirements and in searching relevant data bases.

TABLE

## ACQUISITION RESEARCH CATEGORIES, TOPICS, AND DESCRIPTORS

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>DLSIE DESCRIPTOR(S)</u>
REQUIREMENTS PLANNING		
1. Technology Base (Research and Development)	State of the Art Basic Research Applied Research R&D Programs R&D Contracts Research and Development	Research Laboratories Research Programs Research Techniques Research Agencies Science Centers
2. Mission Needs	ROC (Required Operational Capability) QMDO (Qualitative Materiel Developments Objective) Commercial Items Military Requirements DSARC (Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council) AMARC (Army Materiel Acquisition Review Committee) Report Risk Analysis	NMARC (Navy Marine Corps Acquisition Review Committee) Concept Formulation Conceptual Phase Contract Definition Concurrency Concept Prototypes Total Package Contract Fly Before Buy Weapons Systems COEA (Cost Operational Effectiveness Analysis)

TABLE (CONT'D)

ACQUISITION RESEARCH CATEGORIES, TOPICS, AND DESCRIPTORS

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>DLSIE DESCRIPTOR(S)</u>
<b>REQUIREMENTS PLANNING</b>		
3. Budget/Appropriations	Appropriations Budgets Budget Allocations Budget Estimates Budget Execution Budget Formulation PEMA (Procurement of Equipment and Missiles, Army) Funds	Budget Justification PPBS (Planning- Programing-Budgeting System) Zero-Based Budgeting Fiscal Policies Congressional Relations PEMARS (PEMA Management Accounting and Reporting System)
4. NATO	NATO Rationalization, Standardization and Interoperability (NATO RSI)	Codevelopment Coproduction NATO
<b>BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT</b>		
5. Legal/Regulatory/ Policy Influence	Procurement Laws Public Law 87-653 Freedom of Information Act OMB Circular A-109 ASPR (Armed Services Procurement Regulation)	DAR (Defense Acquisition Regulation) Policies National Policy International Policies Defense Materials System Ethics

TABLE (CONT'D)  
ACQUISITION RESEARCH CATEGORIES, TOPICS, AND DESCRIPTORS

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>DLSIE DESCRIPTOR(S)</u>
<b>BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT</b>		
6. Socioeconomic Considerations	Antipollution Clauses Small Business Program Labor Surplus Area Program EEO (Equal Employment Opportunity)	OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) Military Industrial Complex
7. Cost Inflation	Cost Growth Cost Indexes	Inflation Economic Stability
<b>COST AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS</b>		
8. Cost Estimating	Cost Estimates CER (Cost Estimating Relationships)	Learning Curves
9. Life-Cycle Cost	Life-Cycle Costs Operating Costs	Ownership Costs Support Costs
10. Economic Analysis	Economic Analysis Risk Analysis Risks RISCA (Risk Information System for Cost Analysis)	Economic Theory Utility Theory VERT (Venture Evaluation and Review Technique)

TABLE (CONT'D)  
ACQUISITION RESEARCH CATEGORIES, TOPICS, AND DESCRIPTORS

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>DLSIE DESCRIPTOR(S)</u>
11. Cost Analysis	Cost Models Cost Sensitivity Analysis Cost Uncertainty Analysis RIDGE Analysis Make or Buy	Lease vs. Purchase Design to Cost Design to Unit Production Cost Cost to Produce
<b>COST AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS</b>		
12. Analytical Techniques	Regression Analysis Decision Theory	Linear Programming Delphi Technique
<b>BUSINESS/PROCUREMENT STRATEGY</b>		
13. Industrial Base	Ammunition Plants Arsenals Commercial-Industrial Type Activities (CITA) Government-Owned Contractor-Operated (GOCO)	Industrial Plants Industrial Operations Industrial Mobilization Production Base Unsolicited Proposals
14. Contract Planning	Initial Procurements Planning Factors	Procurement Planning
15. Scheduling Factors	Issue Priority Designators UMMIPS (Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System)	Leadtime Procurement Leadtime Production Leadtime

TABLE (CONT'D)  
ACQUISITION RESEARCH CATEGORIES, TOPICS, AND DESCRIPTORS

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>DLSIE DESCRIPTOR(S)</u>
<b>BUSINESS/PROCUREMENT STRATEGY</b>		
16. Procurement Methodology	Government Procurement Procurement Models Small Purchases Procurement Statistics Formal Advertising Two-Step Formal Advertising Negotiated Contracts Multi-Year Procurement Joint Requirements	Service Contracts Contracted Services Bids Proposals Requests for Proposals Breakout Procedures Sole Source Unsolicited Proposals Contract Maintenance Coordinated Procurement
17. Contract Formation	Specifications Technical Data Packages CPFF (Cost Plus a Fixed Fee) Contracts CPAF (Cost Plus Award Fee) Contracts R&D Contracts	Incentive Contracts Fixed-Price Contracts Letter Contracts Requirements Contracts Basic Ordering Agreements Total Package Contracts
18. Evaluation/Source Selection	Contractor Evaluation Technical Evaluation Performance Evaluation CPE (Contractor Performance Evaluation) System	Proposal Evaluation Evaluation Techniques Pre-Award Surveys Pre-Award Audits Source Selection

TABLE (CONT'D)

## ACQUISITION RESEARCH CATEGORIES, TOPICS, AND DESCRIPTORS

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>DLSIE DESCRIPTOR(S)</u>
<b>BUSINESS/PROCUREMENT STRATEGY</b>		
19. Contract Pricing	Indirect Costs Overhead Costs Bid and Proposal Costs CASB (Cost Accounting Standards Board) Cost Analysis Price Analysis Should Cost	Independent R&D Depreciation Cost Accounting PIECOST Price Competition Profits Weighted Guidelines Renegotiations
<b>PROGRAM/CONTRACT MANAGEMENT</b>		
20. Program Management	Program Management Project Management System Management System Managers Network Analysis	Resources Management Design-to-Cost Design to Unit Production Cost Cost to Produce
21. Contract Management	Procurement Management Contract Management Contract Maintenance Contract Administration DCAS (Defense Contract Administration Services) Project 60	MILSCAP Progress Payments Contract Settlement Contract Termination Contract Appeals Subcontracts Forward Look

TABLE (CONT'D)

## ACQUISITION RESEARCH CATEGORIES, TOPICS, AND DESCRIPTORS

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>DLSIE DESCRIPTOR(S)</u>
PROGRAM/CONTRACT MANAGEMENT		
22. Property Administration	Contractor-Furnished Material Government-Furnished Material IPE (Industrial Plant Equipment)	Leases Rent Across the Board Surplus Property Plant Clearance Excess Property Capital Plant Equipment
23. Contract Changes/ Modifications	Change Orders Modifications Design Changes Engineering Changes Product Improvement	Engineering Change Proposals Value Engineering VECP (Value Engineering Change Proposal)
24. Cost Monitoring/Control	Cost Control Cost Tracking Cost Reduction Cost Reduction Program Selected Acquisition Reports	C/SCSC (Cost/Schedule Control Systems Criteria) Cost Information Reports
25. Quality Assurance	Inspections Procurement Inspections Quality Assurance	Quality Control Acceptance Testing Zero Defects

TABLE (CONT'D)

## ACQUISITION RESEARCH CATEGORIES, TOPICS, AND DESCRIPTORS

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>DLSIE DESCRIPTOR(S)</u>
<b>ACQUISITION LOGISTICS SUPPORT</b>		
26.	Logistics Support	Logistics Support Integrated Logistics Support NATO Logistics
		CLAMP (Closed Loop Aero- nautical Management System)
27.	Reliability- Availability-Maintainability R-A-M	R-A-M RAMMIT (Reliability and Maintainability Mathe- matically Integrated Totals)
		Maintainability
28.	Configuration Management	Contractor Data Engineering Data Reproduction Data
		Technical Data Configuration Management
29.	Warranties	Warranties Reliability Improvement Warranty (RIW)
		Project Hand-Off
30.	Provisioning	Initial Provisioning Provisioning Models
		Provisioning Policies Spare Parts
31.	Foreign Military Sales	Foreign Military Sales FMS Lessons Learned
		Cooperative Logistics Security Assistance

TABLE (CONT'D)

## ACQUISITION RESEARCH CATEGORIES, TOPICS, AND DESCRIPTORS

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>DLSIE DESCRIPTOR(S)</u>
HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		
32. Management Techniques	Group Dynamics Participative Management Human Factors Industrial Relations Job Analysis Management by Objectives Management Concepts	Management Techniques Manpower Management Motivation Personnel Management Personnel Systems Models Privacy Act
33. Career Development	Career Management Intern Training Job Enrichment MIP (Management Improvement Program)	Management Training OJT (On-the-Job Training) Performance Evaluation Performance Standards
HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT		
34. Acquisition Work Force	Project LEAP (Logistics Executive Advancement Project)	Procurement Personnel

### 3. Description of Resources.

The major resources for performing acquisition research are described below. Those organizations with the capabilities and demonstrated willingness to conduct acquisition research were candidates for the resource listing. Research activities were grouped at a major level and are identified in this paragraph. Only continuing organizations were selected; no temporary activities such as committees or panels were included. At present, research organizations of the Department of Defense dominate. It is anticipated that in time an increase in civil agency research will require significant changes in the resource list.

The first four organizations are discussed initially because they are the major acquisition research elements of the Department of Defense. DOD Directive 4105.68, Procurement Research, dated 22 June 1977, encouraged each head of a DOD component to develop a capability to perform procurement (now acquisition) research by establishing an acquisition research element whose primary mission is to conduct research to improve that component's acquisition-business management practices. The first four activities described below are the research elements of the Army, Air Force, Navy, and DOD. All four elements identify research needs and manage and coordinate acquisition research programs.

#### ACQUISITION RESEARCH ELEMENTS

US Army Procurement Research Office (APRO), US Army Logistics Management Center, Fort Lee, VA 23801.

APRO is the principal acquisition research element for the Department of the Army. The mission of the APRO is to perform research in the acquisition of weapons systems, supplies, and services to increase the effectiveness of acquisition management policies, methods, and operations. The office also provides consulting services on acquisition matters. Research projects are assigned to APRO by the Director of Procurement and Production, US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command.

Air Force Business Research Management Center (AFBRMC), Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, OH 45433.

The AFBRMC is the Air Force focal point for procurement/acquisition-related research studies. Operating under the functional guidance of the Director of Contracting Policy, HQ USAF, the AFBRMC matches acquisition problems with existing research capabilities, manages and monitors selected research efforts, tests research results, and when warranted, assists in implementing resulting recommendations for improvement.

Office of Naval Research (ONR), 800 North Quincy Street, Arlington, VA 22217.

The Navy's acquisition research element is the ONR/NAVMAT Acquisition Research Council which was established jointly by the Chief of Naval Research and the Deputy Chief of Naval Material (Acquisition) in May 1978. The major functions of the council are to provide a plan to identify areas for acquisition research; to initiate research in these areas and to monitor its progress; to serve as the Navy's coordination point on matters both within and outside the service.

Research Department, Defense Systems Management College (DSMC), Fort Belvoir, VA 22060.

The Research Department of DSMC manages and coordinates the acquisition research program at DSMC. This program consists of studies performed by the faculty and students of the college.

The order of the remaining resource groups is based on the number of activities within each major organization which conducts acquisition research.

#### ARMY

Major Subordinate Commands (MSC's) of DARCOM.

This group includes study efforts performed by directorates of the following commands.

1. US Army Troop Support and Aviation Materiel Readiness Command (TSARCOM)  
4300 Goodfellow Boulevard  
St. Louis, MO 63120
2. US Army Aviation Research and Development Command (AVRADCOM)  
12th and Spruce Street  
St. Louis, MO 63166
3. US Army Tank-Automotive Materiel Readiness Command (TARCOM)  
Warren, MI 48090
4. US Army Tank-Automotive Research and Development Command (TARADCOM)  
Warren, MI 48090
5. US Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command (ARRCOM)  
Rock Island, IL 61299

6. US Army Armament Research and Development Command (ARRADCOM)  
Dover, NJ 07801
7. US Army Missile Command (MICOM)  
Redstone Arsenal  
Huntsville, AL 35808
8. US Army Communications and Electronics Materiel Readiness Command (CERCOM)  
Ft. Monmouth, NJ 07703
9. US Army Communications Research and Development Command (CORADCOM)  
Ft. Monmouth, NJ 07703
10. US Army Electronics Research and Development Command (ERADCOM)  
2800 Powder Mill Road  
Adelphi, MA 20783

#### Army Schools

Army schools are a source of numerous student reports and studies, some of which may be useful for solving acquisition problems. Over a period of time, the staff at each school acquires an expertise in specific acquisition related areas and is able to provide valuable assistance, generally by supervising the procurement research efforts of students. The principal Army schools involved in acquisition education are:

1. US Army Logistics Management Center  
Fort Lee, VA 23801
2. US Army Management Engineering Training Agency  
Rock Island, IL 61201
3. US Army Command and General Staff College  
Fort Leavenworth, KS
4. US Army War College  
Carlisle Barracks, PA

#### Other Army

This group includes reports by other activities not covered in the above groups, such as the Comptroller of the Army, Headquarters DARCOM, Inventory Research Office, and DARCOM laboratories.

## AIR FORCE

Air Force Institute of Technology (AFIT), School of Systems and Logistics, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433.

This group includes the many acquisition related theses performed by graduate students at AFIT.

### Other Air Force

This includes the following Air Force schools and commands:

1. Air War College  
Air University  
Maxwell AFB, AL 36112
2. Air Command and Staff College  
Air University  
Maxwell AFB, AL 36112
3. USAF Training Command  
Lowry AFB, CO 80230
4. US Air Force Academy  
Colorado Springs, CO 80840
5. Air Force Systems Command (AFSC)  
Andrews Air Force Base  
Washington, DC 20331
6. Air Logistics Command (ALC)  
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base  
Dayton, OH 45433

## NAVY

Naval Center for Acquisition Research, Naval Postgraduate School (NPG), Monterey, CA 93940

This group includes the acquisition related theses performed by the graduate students at NPG.

### Other Navy

This includes the following Navy schools and commands.

1. Naval War College (NWC)  
Newport, RI 02840
2. NMC Acquisition/Logistics Management Training Center  
Naval Station (Anacostia)  
Washington, DC 20374

3. Chief of Naval Material (MAT 08C13)  
Washington, DC 20360
4. Naval Air Systems Command  
Department of the Navy  
Washington, DC 20360
5. Naval Electronic Systems Command  
Department of the Navy  
Washington, DC 20360
6. Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
Department of the Navy  
Washington, DC 20390
7. Naval Ordnance Systems Command  
Department of the Navy  
Washington, DC 23060
8. Naval Ships Systems Command  
Department of the Navy  
Washington, DC 20360
9. Naval Supply Systems Command  
Department of the Navy  
Washington, DC 20390

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering (OUSDR&E)  
Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301

Included in this group are studies conducted by the OUSDR&E staff, task groups, boards, and standing committees.

Industrial College of the Armed Forces (ICAF)  
National Defense University (NDU)  
Fort Lesley J. McNair  
Washington, DC 20319

This group primarily includes acquisition studies performed by ICAF students. Also included are acquisition studies performed by students of the National War College (NWC) which, in addition to ICAF, is another branch of NDU.

Other Department of Defense

Included in this group are studies conducted by other DOD activities not covered in the above groups, such as the Defense Logistics Agency and the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller).

#### OTHER GOVERNMENT

Federal Acquisition Institute (FAI), Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget/OFPP, 726 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC 20503.

Included in this group are studies sponsored by the Federal Acquisition Institute, the research and education arm of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy.

#### Civil Agencies

In this category are the studies sponsored by the civil agencies of the Government, including the Department of Energy, NASA, Department of Commerce, General Services Administration, etc.

General Accounting Office (GAO), 441 G Street NW, Washington, DC 20548.

GAO conducts many timely studies for Congress concerning the acquisition of goods and services for the Government. Since they respond only to study requests by Congress, GAO should not be considered as a civil agency or DOD resource in the same sense as other resources. They are a valuable resource, however, because they publish numerous acquisition related reports.

#### PRIVATE SECTOR

##### Contractors Other Than Universities

Contracted research comprises a significant portion of the Government's total acquisition research effort. While the Logistics Management Institute (LMI), RAND, and General Research Corporation (GRC) are generally considered the major contractors for acquisition studies, the list of contractors in acquisition is lengthy. See Appendix A for a listing of contractors who are registered with DLSIE.

##### Universities

Studies under contract or grant, theses, and dissertations are the primary acquisition research products from various universities in the United States. Those universities with graduate degree programs in procurement, namely George Washington University, Florida Institute of Technology, and Webster College, are, of course, sources of research theses. But, additionally, faculties and students of other major universities have demonstrated the capability to perform acquisition research in specific areas. See Appendix B for a listing of colleges and universities who are registered with DLSIE.

4. Relating Research Categories, Topics, and Descriptors to Resources. Now that acquisition research areas and resources have been identified, the question remains as to how they can be used by the acquisition/research manager. Matching acquisition subject areas with research resources provides a means of identifying the research organizations which have shown a capability of performing research in specific categories or topical areas. This can be done in steps by using DLSIE procedures. First, identify a category and topic from the table (Acquisition Research Categories, Topics, and Descriptors). Then select a specific DLSIE descriptor of interest from the right-hand column. The next step is to contact DLSIE and request a custom bibliography for the chosen descriptor. The bibliography will array studies by both major governmental and nongovernmental organizations described in paragraph 3. These include DOD, DLS, Army, Air Force, Navy, and other governmental and civilian agencies (the private sector). Within each organization, the studies will be further grouped according to sponsor and performer. The sponsor establishes and generally funds the research project while the performer conducts the study. The sponsor/performer listing will identify for the manager/researcher the organizations which have researched an area and the numbers and types of studies they have performed. Thus, one needing to know which resource organizations have research capabilities will have substantiating evidence (titles, descriptions, and identifying numbers of completed studies and reports). The following example illustrates how the matching procedure works. The customer identifies from the table the research category "BUSINESS/PROCUREMENT STRATEGY" and the topic "Contract Formation." The specific descriptor he/she is interested in is "Incentive Contracts." DLSIE is contacted and develops a custom bibliography for "Incentive Contracts." The first pages of the bibliography will list DOD sponsors and studies performed and grouped by LMI, DSMC, ICAF, etc. The next set of pages will group Army-sponsored studies performed by such activities as APRO and the DARCOM MSC's. The third section of the bibliography lists Air Force sponsored studies primarily performed by AFBRMC and the Air Force schools. This is followed by Navy sponsored research primarily conducted by the NCAR. The remaining sections of the bibliography are devoted to studies under the headings "civilian agencies" and "other government." Performing organizations in these sections are listed alphabetically. The above example is depicted on the figure which appears on the following page. In the interest of brevity, study titles and descriptions are not shown. These may be obtained from the actual DLSIE Custom Bibliography for Incentive Contracts.

In addition to the example above, the system can be used in another way. One needing to know areas of concentration of a research performer can call DLSIE for printout of the performer's contributions for a specified time period. For example, a request may be made for LMI studies completed since 1975.

## SECTION II

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR ACQUISITION RESEARCH

#### A. INTRODUCTION.

An integral part of acquisition research, whether long-range or short-range, is the data search required at the outset of each project. The data search is done primarily to take advantage of the wealth of available information. The advantages of the search are that unnecessary duplication of effort may be avoided and ideas for problem solution may be revealed.

The information currently available to acquisition research analysts comes from a variety of sources. Knowledgeable people can be very helpful when properly interviewed or questioned. Educational institutions both Government and non-Government, offer courses and training on acquisition topics. But the major source of substantive acquisition research information is the acquisition literature--theses, reports, books, periodicals, legislative material, newsletters, etc. Many literature sources are not tapped because the researcher is unaware of their existence or does not have the time to conduct a thorough literature search. The sources guide is an attempt to remedy this situation by combining and describing basic acquisition sources in one reference document.

#### B. DISCUSSION OF SOURCES.

The purpose of this section is to identify and catalog many of the basic sources of information which are available to acquisition researchers and to tell where to get the information. The guide is not a substitute for a thorough literature search, but it should minimize the time required in the data search process and make the effort more effective.

The organization of the section parallels to a degree the manner in which research is conducted. Background material is presented first. A thorough review of these authoritative publications will give the researcher an excellent understanding of the evolution of acquisition policy in the Federal Government. This is followed by a listing of the primary information services and libraries. The remainder of the section lists bibliographical references, reports and periodicals, legal references, legislative and regulatory materials, and organizations with an interest in acquisition.

In most instances, the bibliographic entry for each source in the guide has an annotation which briefly describes the document or organization. The entry also tells where the document may be obtained or where an organization is located.

### C. BIBLIOGRAPHY FORMAT.

The following format is used to describe the documents and organizations in this section.

#### 1. Literature Source.

**Document Title.** Publishing organization and address, publication identification numbers, publication date. Document identification numbers assigned by Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange (DLSIE) (LD No.) or the Defense Documentation Center (DDC) (AD No.). Government Printing Office (GPO) indicates the document may be purchased from the US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

**Document Annotation Paragraph.** Describes the document and indicates where it may be obtained unless otherwise noted in the above notation as being available at DLSIE, DDC (or National Technical Information Services), or through GPO.

#### 2. Organization Sources.

**Organization Name and Address.** Telephone number.

**Organization Annotation Paragraph.** Contains a description of the products and services provided by the organization.

### D. SOURCES.

1. Historical and Background Material. The reports and documents listed below are not intended to be all-inclusive. Rather, this paragraph describes recent documents which have exerted a significant impact upon the acquisition process.

a. Report of the Commission on Government Procurement. Commission on Government Procurement, 1717 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006. December 1972.

"The Commission on Government Procurement was created by Public Law 91-129 in November 1969 to study and recommend to Congress methods to promote the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of procurement by the executive branch of the Federal Government."

This report presents the 149 recommendations resulting from this extensive study. The report consists of 10 parts in four volumes as follows:

VOLUME 1 LD 28809

Part A

General Procurement Considerations

VOLUME 2 LD 28809A

Part B Acquisition of Research and Development

Part C Acquisition of Major Systems

VOLUME 3 LD 28809B

Part D Acquisition of Commercial Products

Part E Acquisition of Construction and  
Architect-Engineer Services

Part F Federal Grant-Type Assistance Programs

VOLUME 4 LD 28809C

Part G Legal and Administrative Remedies

Part H Selected Issues of Liability:

Government Property and Catastrophic  
Accidents

Part I Patents, Technical Data, and Copyrights

Part J Other Statutory Considerations

An additional volume is available which provides an index, bibliography, and list of acronyms for the four preceding volumes.

b. A Summary of the Report of the Commission on Government Procurement, December 1972, provides an overview of the report's contents and is also available from the Government Printing Office.

c. Study Group Reports. In the first phase of the study, more than 400 problems and issues were identified and divided among 13 study groups and several special teams. The recommendations and supporting information resulting from their efforts were presented in the reports listed below. The individual study group reports as well as the main reports and backup materials are available in the FAI library (2b(1)).

<u>STUDY</u>	<u>REPORT</u>
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1	Utilization of Resources, January 1972, 3 vols.
2	Controls Over the Procurement Process, November 1971, 3 vols.
3	Regulations, November 1971, 1 vol.
4	Remedies, February 1972, 2 vols.
5	Organization and Personnel, February 1972, 5 vols.

STUDY GROUP      REPORT

6      Pre-Contract Planning, December 1971, 1 vol.  
7      Cost and Pricing Information, February 1972, 1 vol.  
8      Cost and Pricing Information, February 1972, 2 vols.  
9      Reports and Management Controls, October 1971, 1 vol.  
10     Contract Audit and Administration, March 1972, 1 vol.  
11     Research and Development, February 1972, 3 vols.  
12     Major Systems Acquisition, January 1972, 3 vols.  
13 A    Commercial Products, February 1972, 3 vols.  
13 B    Architect-Engineer Services, October 1971, 1 vol.  
13 C    Construction, February 1972, 1 vol.

Grants Task Force, January 1972, 1 vol.

Statutory Studies, January 1972, 2 vols.

Roles and Relationships of Key Agencies in Procurement Policy, Control, and Management, March 1972, 1 vol.

d. Legislative History of the Commission on Government Procurement. Office of the General Counsel, US General Accounting Office, Washington, DC, 26 November 1969.

"This legislative history of the law establishing the Commission on Government Procurement has been prepared primarily for the use of the attorneys in the Office of the General Counsel, US General Accounting Office."

e. Recommendations of the Commission on Government Procurement: A Final Assessment. Report to the Congress by the Comptroller General of the United States, 31 May 1979 PSAD-79-80.

"This is our eighth status report on the recommendations proposed by the Commission on Government Procurement in December 1972."

f. Report to the President and the Secretary of Defense on the Department of Defense. By the Blue Ribbon Defense Panel, Washington, DC, 1 July 1970. LD 25811.

This report presents the results of the Panel's efforts to study, report, and make recommendations on:

"(1) The organization and management of the Department of Defense, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the defense agencies and the military services, as it affects the department's mission performance, decisionmaking process, the command and control function and facilities, and the coordination with other governmental departments and agencies, with emphasis on the responsiveness to the requirements of the President and the Secretary of Defense.

"(2) The defense research and development efforts from the standpoint of mission fulfillments, costs, organization, time and interrelation with the scientific and industrial community.

"(3) The defense procurement policies and practices, particularly as they relate to costs, time, and quality . . . ."

Besides the report itself, two appendixes of particular relevance to acquisition research are Appendix E, Major Weapons Systems Acquisition Process, and Appendix L, Comparison of DOD, NASA, and AEC Acquisition Processes.

g. Report of the Army Materiel Acquisition Review Committee (AMARC). Army Materiel Review Committee, Department of the Army, Washington, DC 20310, 1 April 1974. LD 31723.

This report is a product of the AMARC, an advisory committee established in December 1973 from representatives outside DOD. "Their effort was specified to include: a. A comprehensive review, analysis, and critique of the Army's materiel acquisition process; b. Recommendations for improvement, with concentration on organization (especially AMC), and procedures." The report which consists of two volumes: Volume I, Precis, and Volume II, Committee Reports, presents the findings and recommendations for improving the Army's materiel acquisition process. In addition, the Logistics Management Institute conducted two studies in support of the AMARC: (1) The Project Manager, and (2) Review of Cost-Effectiveness Analysis.

h. Navy Marine Corps Acquisition Review Committee (NMARC), Volume 1--Report. Office of the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, DC 20350, January 1975. LD 33727 A.

The Navy and Marine Corps Acquisition Review Committee (NMARC) was established by the Secretary of the Navy in August 1974 to assess the organization, management, staffing, and procedures used by the Department of the Navy in developing and producing major weapon systems. Volume 1, the main report, contains a summary on conclusions which pinpointed weaknesses in existing Navy practices and recommendations designed to effect major improvements in the Navy acquisition process.

i. Navy Marine Corps Acquisition Review Committee (NMARC, Volume 2--Annexes and Appendixes). January 1975. LD 33727 B.

Volume 2 of the NMARC contains the Annexes (Shipbuilding and Project Management) and Appendixes to the main report.

j. Report of the Acquisition Cycle Task Force, 1977 Summer Study. Under Secretary of Defense, Research and Engineering, Washington, DC 20301, 15 March 1978. LD 43297 A.

This report of the Defense Science Board Task Force primarily addressed the length of the current acquisition cycle of defense systems. Conclusions reached were that the program birth process has lengthened threefold, discouragement of concurrency has gone to unreasonable limits, and that product improvement has not been adequately considered as an alternative to new development. Eleven recommendations were offered to reduce the length of the acquisition process.

## 2. Data Bases.

This section identifies the major physical sources of acquisition information; i.e., automated data bases and libraries. Also contained in this section are directories of specialized holdings.

### a. Information Services and Publications.

(1) Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange (DLSIE), US Army Logistics Management Center, Fort Lee, Virginia 23801. AUTOVON 687-4255/3130, Area Code 804 734-4255/3130.

DLSIE maintains a current and historical inventory of logistics studies, information about logistics models, and related documentation of significance to the research and management of logistics. Authorized DLSIE users include DOD components, other Federal agencies, and DOD contractors and grantees. The products and services available from their automated logistics data base include: (a) an Annual Department of Defense Bibliography of Logistics Studies and Related Documents with quarterly supplements; (b) an Annual Department of Defense Catalog of Logistics Models; (c) logistics information search services upon request in the form of custom bibliographies; (d) automatic notification of study or model development information through Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI); and (e) microfiche copies of logistics documents to DOD activities free of charge and to other Government agencies on a reimbursable basis. DLSIE is chartered by DOD Instruction 5154.19, Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange.

(2) Defense Documentation Center, ATTN: DDC-TSR, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Virginia 22314. AUTOVON 284-7633/34/35, IDS 107-47633/34/35, Area Code 202 274-7633/34/35.

The Defense Documentation Center (DDC), a field activity of the Defense Logistics Agency of the Department of Defense, makes available from one central depository thousands of research and development reports produced each year by US military organizations and contractors. The center also operates computer-based data banks of management and technical information concerning current R&D projects, and is responsible for development of improved information and retrieval systems. Research and development activities within the United States Government and their associated contractors, subcontractors, and grantees, with current Government contracts, are eligible to receive most of the information from the DOD data banks located at DDC. In addition, research and development organizations without current contracts may become eligible for service by a military service authorization under the defense potential contractors programs. There are collections, however, which contain proprietary data or information compiled for the specific purpose of DOD management decisions which are made available to Defense components only. Organizations interested in obtaining DDC services should write or telephone the DDC office listed above. The products and services provided by DDC include: (a) A Technical Abstract Bulletin (TAB) which announces classified reports and unclassified reports having distribution limitations (see the Government Reports Announcements published by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) for unclassified/unlimited reports; NTIS is discussed in the next entry); (b) TAB Indexes which include author, subject, title, contract number, report number, and release authority index; (c) report reproduction for a fee in either full size or microform; (d) three types of bibliographies--report scheduled, and rapid response--from their various data bases; and (e) other programs such as Automatic Document Distribution, Automatic Magnetic Tape Dissemination, Retrospective Bibliographies on Magnetic Tape, Selective Dissemination of Information, and a referral service.

(3) National Technical Information Services (NTIS), US Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161. Area Code 703 557-4650.

Under Title 15, US Code 1151-7, NTIS has been established as the central source for the public sale of US and foreign government-sponsored research, development, and engineering reports and other analyses prepared by national and local governmental agencies, their contractors or grantees or by Special Technology Groups. Authorized users of NTIS are the general public of the United States and some foreign countries. DDC documents which are unclassified and have an unlimited distribution must be furnished to NTIS for inclusion in their data base. Researchers who are not authorized users of DDC may obtain an unclassified/unlimited DOD document from NTIS by referring to the DDC identifying number and paying the established NTIS price.

A variety of products and services are offered for sale by NTIS. Among them are the:

- (a) The Government Reports Announcements and Index is a biweekly volume of summaries of US Government research, and is indexed by subject, personnel, and corporate author, Government contract and report/accession numbers.
- (b) The NTIS Bibliographic Data File (on magnetic tape) contains thousands of research summaries and other data and analyses. The file is available for lease.
- (c) Abstract Newsletters provide timely research summaries within 3 weeks of their receipt by NTIS.
- (d) NTIS Published Searches are scheduled research summaries of particular subject areas.
- (e) NTIS Search provides a custom online search of the NTIS data base, in collaboration with an NTIS specialist who furnishes personal assistance.

(4) Federal Legal Information Thru Electronics (FLITE), Denver, CO 80279. AUTOVON 926-7531; Area Code 303 320-7351; FTS 326-7531.

FLITE, which began in 1962 as LITE, provides for the creation and maintenance of data bases consisting of legal information, opinions, statutes, and regulatory materials in related fields such as accounting and fiscal matters, with full text electronic computer retrieval search service on all established data

bases. Search services are provided to DOD activities free of charge and to other Government agencies and private nonprofit organizations on a reimbursable basis. FLITE is chartered by DODD 5160.64, Federal Legal Information Thru Electronics.

(5) Congressional Information Service, Inc., 7107 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 900, Washington, DC 20014.

Congressional Information Service, Inc., provides reference and information retrieval services covering publications of Federal, State, municipal, and foreign governments. The major components of the CIS reference system include the:

(a) CIS/Index. The index is a master research guide, published monthly, with quarterly and annual contributions. Annotated references in the Index section direct users to bibliographic data and descriptions of each publication's content in the Abstracts section.

(b) ACIS. As an alternative to the printed Index and Abstracts, the CIS data base can be searched online by use of a remote terminal connected by telephone to an authorized computer service.

(c) CIS/Microfiche Library and Documents on Demand. Offered by this service are ways to obtain full-text reproductions of congressional publications identified in the CIS/Index.

(6) Dissertation Abstracts International. Xerox University Microfilms, 300 West Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Area Code 313 761-4700.

This is a monthly compilation of abstracts of doctoral dissertations submitted to Xerox University Microfilms by more than 310 cooperating institutions in the United States and Canada. A cumulative keyword title and author index is issued in June of each year. Volume A of each monthly edition covers humanities and social sciences; Volume B covers sciences and engineering.

(7) Justice Retrieval and Inquiry System (JURIS), US Department of Justice, 10th & Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20530. Area Code 202 724-7871.

JURIS development was started in early 1970 as a legal research tool restricted to Federal attorneys, primarily the assistant US attorneys in the 95 judicial districts. It provides for online, interactive access to a legal data base consisting of the full text and West headnotes for the Supreme Court Reporter, Federal Reporter (2nd Series), Federal Supplement, Federal Rules Decisions and the US Code. State Decisions are included in West headnote form only. Remote terminal access is provided to Federal organizations through reimbursement agreements covering a base monthly and hourly use charge.

(8) WESTLAW, West Publishing Company, P.O. Box 3526, St. Paul, MI 55165.

WESTLAW is a commercially available system which uses copyrighted case headnotes of the West Reporter System to retrieve case citations from 1960 forward. Access to the computerized headnotes is derived through use of the West Digest topic and key numbering system, reference to case names, or use of descriptive words in natural language. The WESTLAW central computer contains over 2,000,000 case headnotes from reported opinions in the Federal courts from 1961 and all appellate State courts from 1967. Subscribers also have access to the full text of all current court decisions, State, and Federal, plus the full text of all Federal cases from 1961. Public contract law decisions are included in the case files.

(9) LEXIS, Mead Data Central, Inc., 200 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

Included in the commercially available LEXIS computer library are decisions of the US Supreme Court, circuit courts, Court of Claims (all tax cases; contract cases only from 1 January 1977); the US Code; FTC decisions from 1950 and orders from 1970; all Federal tax cases; all securities law cases; and the statutes and cases in 10 states. The legal materials are not digested, abstracted, or indexed. LEXIS provides access to the full text of the materials in its computer library through the use of key words in context. The searcher conducts a continuing dialogue with the computer by means of a communications terminal. The researcher tells the computer what he/she wants and the computer responds

with what it finds with respect to his/her needs. The user obtains citations and may either review the cases on video screens, through the use of cathode ray tube (CRT), or list the citations and refer to his/her library. The system, of course, is relatively expensive and would be difficult to justify simply for research in public contract law. On the other hand, law schools or organizations with additional legal needs may find the system economical.

(10) Defense Documentation Center Referral Data Bank, AD A055700 June 1978.

This directory identifies and describes specialized scientific and technical information resources which have the capability and willingness to serve the defense community in their fields of expertise. These information sources, operated or supported by the Department of Defense and other Federal Government agencies, include information analysis centers, other information centers, specialized libraries, information exchanges and information offices, data banks, depositories, laboratories, testing directorates and other research facilities.

(11) Washington Information Workbook, 1978 Edition.  
Washington Researchers, 910 Seventeenth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006. Area Code 202 452-0025.

This publication identifies close to 20,000 data sources and experts, carrying the reader through major Federal departments and agencies and identifying the prime information sources available to the researcher. The workbook describes how to use the Library of Congress, lists major Federal statistical centers and Federal libraries, gives names and telephone numbers of key Government personnel, and provides other invaluable information.

(12) Encyclopedia of Information Systems and Services.  
Anthony T. Kruz, ed. Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, MI, Third Edition, 1978.

This volume is intended to be a comprehensive guide to the information marketplace, identifying computer service companies, publishers, libraries, professional societies, Government agencies, research organizations, information centers, micrographic firms, clearinghouses, consultants, etc., having a common

interest in the collection, processing, storage, retrieval, dissemination and use of information. Subject coverage is general, reflecting particular emphasis on science-technology, business-economics, social sciences, and law.

**b. Libraries and Library Related Services.**

(1) Federal Acquisition Institute Library, Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget/OFPP, 726 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC 20503. Area Code 703 235-2550. (The library is physically located in the Magazine Building, 1815 N. Lynn Street, Rosslyn, VA.)

The FAI Library was formed in 1970 by the Commission on Government Procurement during the conduct of its study. Since then, the library has built up an extensive collection of acquisition literature, including books, periodicals, technical reports, bibliographies of acquisition literature, and miscellaneous related publications. The library is maintained in an active status by the Federal Acquisition Institute, Office of Federal Procurement Policy and is an excellent source of acquisition information. There are no restrictions on who may use its services. On a bimonthly basis the library compiles and distributes its Acquisition Literature Abstracts which is an annotated listing of recent journal articles arranged by subject. Finally, the library provides interlibrary loan service for documents not available in their local libraries.

(2) The Army Library, Room 1A518, Pentagon, Washington, DC 20310. AUTOVON 225-9501; Area Code 703 695-9501.

The Army Library serves as a repository for extensive holdings of acquisition related materials, including a comprehensive collection of legal documents. Of particular interest are copies of all decisions of the ASBCA and its predecessor dating back to 1943. Decisions handed down since 1956 are bound and indexed; decisions issued prior to that date have not been indexed by subject area. Services of the library are available to Department of Defense (DOD) personnel located in the Washington, DC area. In addition, DOD personnel may avail themselves of the interlibrary loan service. The Army Library will compile special bibliographies and bibliographical surveys at the direction of the Office of the Secretary of Defense or the Office, Chief of Staff, Army.

(3) Air University Library (AUL), Maxwell Air Force Base, AL 36112. AUTOVON 875-7223/2888; Area Code 205 293-2888.

Air University is the educational and doctrinal center of the Air Force, and library materials have been selected to support exhaustive reference and research efforts in broad and specialized subject fields for faculty, students, and staff. Air University Library publications include the Air University Abstracts of Research Reports, an annual publication listing abstracts for most studies and research reports done by students and faculty during the year; bibliographies on subjects of current Air Force interest; and other publications of special interest to Air University schools and agencies. The library also provides interlibrary loan service.

(4) The Navy General Counsel Library, Room 450, Crystal Plaza, Building 5, Washington, DC 20360. AUTOVON 222-7378; Area Code 202 692-7378.

The Navy General Counsel Library contains extensive holdings of legal documents, reflecting a particular emphasis in the area of Government contract law. In addition to a comprehensive collection of statutes, opinions and regulatory materials, the library maintains a selection of background information relating to various aspects of the Federal acquisition process.

(5) Depository Libraries.

Approximately 1,300 libraries nationwide are currently authorized under Title 44 of the US Code as depository libraries. Certain Government publications are deposited in these libraries for the use of the public. Regional depositories are depository libraries which must receive and retain at least one copy of all Government publications made available to depositories either in printed or microcopy form. At present, there are between 40 and 50 regional depositories, although the law allows a maximum of two per State. The remaining nonregional depositories may select the Government publications of interest to the libraries.

(6) OCLC Inc., 1125 Linnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212.

OCLC Inc., formerly the Ohio College Library Center, is the oldest, largest, and most important of the automated library networks. Approximately 1,500 libraries are paying participants in OCLC. Many are online users representing almost every type and size of library. As a result of the pooling of resources with major libraries (including the Library of Congress and other major Federal libraries), the system provides access to over 4,000,000 bibliographic records. At present it researches holdings by author and title. Future plans call for research by subject. A new service recently instituted is the automated Interlibrary Loan Subsystem.

(7) A Study of Resources and Major Subject Holdings Available in US Federal Libraries Maintaining Extensive or Unique Collections of Research Material, Mildred Benton. The George Washington University, Washington, DC for Office of Education, Bureau of Research, US Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, DC 20009, September 1970.

"This report, covering 188 (plus) selected special libraries, represents an initial attempt to study the resources and major subject holdings available in US Federal libraries maintaining extensive or unique collections of research materials. The objectives have been twofold: to determine the nature and availability of the various collections; and to provide access to subject coverage through both alphabetical listing and class arrangement. Objectives have been fulfilled through presentation of computer prepared tables which identify the libraries involved and which interpret and compare in hierachial arrangement the data obtained in a systematic fashion. Also provided is a list, in alphabetical order, of the subjects reported by and available in the libraries studied."

(8) Study of US Army Libraries: Volume II, Directory of US Army Libraries; AD A036002.

Included in this volume are addresses of Army Libraries compiled in connection with the Army Library Study, September 1975-July 1976. Telephone numbers of the listed libraries are also provided.

(9) Library and Reference Facilities in the Area of the District of Columbia, Ninth Edition. Published by the American Society for Information Science, 1155 Sixteenth Street, NW, Suite 210, Washington, DC 20036. Area Code 202 659-3644.

As the title states, this volume is a comprehensive listing of all the governmental and nongovernmental libraries in the metropolitan Washington, DC area.

### 3. Bibliographies and Indices.

a. "Procurement Bibliography." Briefing Papers, Federal Publications, Inc., see entry for Briefing Papers.

This annual listing is issued in February of each year as the first issue of Briefing Paper for that year. On the average, each Briefing Paper contains about 130 entries. The Bibliography identifies most all articles on procurement that have appeared in periodicals during the previous year. The first bibliography was published in 1963; however, the 1969 edition, issued as Briefing Paper 70-1, is cumulative for the years 1962-1970, and contains nearly 1,100 entries. Entries in each bibliography are indexed by subject; an author's index and a listing of the periodicals referenced are also provided.

b. "Indexed Bibliography of Articles on Government Contracts in Legal and Related Periodicals." Solomon Dimond. Federal Bar Journal, Vol. 20, 1969.

This article lists 515 articles on Government procurement written primarily between the years 1949 and 1959. The bibliography has been restricted to articles which primarily discuss problems and topics which are unique to Government contracts. Articles are arranged in alphabetical order by author; a subject index is also provided.

c. Yearbook of Procurement Articles. Federal Publications, Inc. 1725 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

Published annually, each book contains full text, actual page photographic reproductions of 35 to 45 significant articles on Government procurement published in professional periodicals during the preceding year. First issued in 1967, Volume I contains articles issued between 1940 and 1961, and Volume 2 contains articles issued between 1962 and 1965. Succeeding volumes have been issued for each year since 1965.

d. Preliminary Bibliography of Materials Relating to Government Procurement. Commission on Government Procurement, Washington, DC 20006, October 1970. Available at FAI Library.

The bibliography was compiled as a source document to support the work of the various Study Groups. An effort was made to cover as much material published since 1955 as possible. Supplement Number 1, dated 1970, and Supplement Number 2, dated April 1971, update this working draft bibliography. The bibliography and supplements are arranged alphabetically by title and provide additional information for document identification. The Report of the Commission on Government Procurement (see separate entry) also contains a bibliography. While it contains several hundred entries, it is limited to those documents actually used in the preparation of the report.

#### 4. Reporters and Periodicals.

a. Reporters. The reporting services listed below are available on a subscription basis from the publishers or sources listed in the publications. Many procurement policy or procurement law divisions at major purchasing activities subscribe to one or more of these services.

Briefing Papers. Federal Publications, Inc., 1725 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

A bimonthly periodical, "Each issue is a complete briefing--practical and tight-knit--of a significant topic in Government contracting. Authored by experts from all areas of procurement--industry, Government, universities, legal practice--the papers include:

- (1) Easy reading analysis of the Basic Principles bearing on the topics covered;
- (2) References to authorities backing up the points made; and
- (3) Of prime importance, action guidelines for the reader to follow." Begun in 1963, Briefing Papers for the years 1963 to 1972 are available in two bound volumes. Volume 1--1968-1969 with 1970 Revision Notes contains 35 Briefing Papers addressing various Government contracting topics with 1970 Revision Notes and a Cumulative Procurement Bibliography of approximately 1,100 books and articles published during 1962-1969 (also see separate entry for "Procurement Bibliography;" Volume 2--1970-1972 with 1973 Revision Notes contains 15 Briefing Papers with 1973 Revision Notes and a Cumulative Procurement Bibliography of nearly 400 books and articles published during 1970-1972.

Communiqué. Federal Publications, Inc., 1725 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

The Communique is a biweekly newsletter on Government contracting. Typical subjects covered include procurement policies, programs, legislative developments, regulations, and industry and Government plans and problems.

The Construction Contractor. Federal Publications, Inc., 1725 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

This is a biweekly periodical which reports and analyzes legal decisions, agency actions, legislation and regulations dealing with construction contract operations and problems.

Construction Briefings. Federal Publications, Inc., 1725 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

Construction Briefings is a bimonthly publication which provides practical briefings on basic principles applicable to key construction contracts topics, and includes guidelines for specific actions in problem situations.

The Equal Employer. Federal Publications, Inc., 1725 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

This biweekly publication deals with current problems in equal employment requirements and procedures. It analyzes judicial decisions, agency actions, legislation and regulations, and contains editorial notes which explain and interpret the latest developments in this area.

Federal Contracts Report. Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1231 25th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037.

This weekly report provides information on the entire range of Federal contracting regulations, court and administrative decisions, proposed or enacted legislation, policy statements, etc. It includes some full texts of important materials and periodic analyses of particular procurement topics. Weekly index summaries and tables of cases, cumulated every 6 weeks and quarterly, are also provided.

The Government Contractor. Federal Publications, Inc., 1725 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

This is a biweekly periodical which reports and analyzes significant Government contracts decisions, regulatory changes and related developments.

The Government Contractor Books. Federal Publications, Inc., 1725 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

Issued triannually since 1963, these books are bound volumes of The Government Contractor (see separate entry). Each book contains a 3-year index by subject matter, case name, and decision number.

Government Contracts Reporter. Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 425 13th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20004.

The Government Contracts Reporter is an eight-volume loose-leaf reporting service with weekly supplements presenting recent developments in Federal procurement. The report usually consists of two parts:

(1) A summary reviewing the new developments and pointing out highlights and issues decided.

(2) New pages that may be inserted in the eight loose-leaf compilation volumes. The loose-leaf volumes contain annotated explanatory comments, texts of statutes and regulations, including the full texts of the FPR, DAR, and the Army, Navy, Air Force, and DLA supplements to DAR. Other features include texts and/or digests of relevant court decisions, contract appeal boards' opinions, Comptroller General decisions, and an index.

Government Contracts Service. Procurement Associates, 733 North Dodsworth, Covina, CA 91722.

The Government Contracts Service (GCS) provides information on every aspect of the Government contracting process, from the development of the requirement, to the final close-out of the contract. It combines in one service a complete Reference Library, a semimonthly News service and a Continuing Education and Management Development Program.

Government Purchasing Outlook, 1725 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006. Area Code 202 785-2593. A newsletter published twice monthly by Government Executive Magazine.

This publication is intended primarily for Government and industry executives in the field of contracting and marketing.

Government Procurement Newsletter. A monthly publication of Carnegie Press, Inc., 46 Hillcrest Road, Madison, NJ 07940. Area Code 201 822-1240.

. The newsletter provides information for contracting and acquisition professionals in Government.

Government Procurement Newsletter Supplement. A special feature publication, is also published periodically by Carnegie Press, Inc.

The supplement normally concentrates on a single topic which is of current interest to the acquisition community.

b. Periodicals. The alphabetical list of periodicals presented below is not intended to be exhaustive. Rather it provides the names of a variety of publications which feature articles which may be relevant to acquisition issues. For a listing of legal periodicals see paragraph 5c(2).

Acquisition Guidelines. Published periodically by the US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command, 5001 Eisenhower Avenue, Alexandria, VA 22333. AUTOVON 284-8657; Area Code 202 274-8657.

AEI Defense Review. Published by American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy, 1150 17th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Area Code 202 862-5800.

The Air Force Comptroller. Published quarterly by the Comptroller of the Air Force, HQ, USAF, Washington, DC 20330. AUTOVON 227-5888; Area Code 202 697-5888.

Air Force Contracting and Acquisition Newsletter (AFRP 70-1). Published quarterly by Headquarters, US Air Force. The official address is Editor, AF Contracting and Acquisition Newsletter, HQ USAF/RDCX, Washington, DC 20330.

Air University Review. Published bimonthly by the Air University Review Division, Building 1211, Maxwell AFB, AL 36112. AUTOVON 875-2773; Area Code 205 293-2773.

Armed Forces Comptroller. Published quarterly by the American Society of Military Comptrollers, P.O. Box 91, Mount Vernon, VA 22121. Area Code 703 780-6164.

Armed Forces Journal International. Published monthly by Army and Navy Journal, Inc., 1414 22d Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037. Area Code 202 296-0450.

Armed Forces and Society: An Interdisciplinary Journal. Published quarterly by the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society, Social Science Building, University of Chicago, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

Armor Magazine. Published monthly by the US Army Armor Center, 4401 Vine Grove Road, Fort Knox, KY 40121. AUTOVON 464-2249; Area Code 502 624-2249.

Army Logistian. Published bimonthly and sponsored by The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations, Logistics, and Financial Management), the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, and the Commander, US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command. Direct communication is authorized to: Editor, Army Logistian, US Army Logistics Management Center, Fort Lee, VA 23801.

Army R, D, and A. Published bimonthly by the Development and Engineering Directorate, HQ US Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command, Alexandria, VA.

United States Army Aviation Digest. Published monthly by the US Army Aviation Center, Fort Rucker, AL 36362.

Commerce Business Daily. Published daily by the US Department of Commerce, Chicago, IL.

Contract Management. Published monthly by the National Contract Management Association, Crystal Plaza #1, Suite 900, 2001 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202. Area Code 703 521-2717.

Decision Sciences. Published quarterly by the American Institute for Decision Sciences, University Plaza, Atlanta, GA 30303. Area Code 404 658-4000.

Defense Management Journal. Published bimonthly by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics), Cameron Station, Alexandria, VA 22314. AUTOVON 284-7558; Area Code 202 274-7558.

Defense Systems Management Review. Published quarterly by the Defense Systems Management College, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060.

Field Artillery Journal. Published bimonthly by the Field Artillery Association, Fort Sill, OK 73503. AUTOVON 639-5123; Area Code 405 355-4677.

The Government Accountants Journal. Published quarterly by the Association of Government Accountants, 727 South 23d Street, Arlington, VA 22202.

Government Executive. Published monthly by Executive Publications, Inc., 1725 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006. Area Code 202 785-2593.

Human Resources Management. Published quarterly by the Graduate School of Business Administration, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. Area Code 313 763-0121.

Industrial Engineering. Published monthly by the American Institute of Industrial Engineers, Inc., Executive and Editorial Offices, 25 Technology Park/Atlanta, Norcross, GA 30092. Area Code 404 449-0460.

International Defense Review. Published monthly (except February, June, and November); US distribution by Publication Expediting, Inc., 200 Meacham Avenue, Elmont, LI, New York 11003. Area Code 516 352-7300.

Journal of Marketing. Published quarterly by The American Marketing Association, 222 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606.

Journal of Marketing Research. Also published quarterly by The American Marketing Association, 222 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606.

Journal of Purchasing and Materials Management. Published quarterly by the National Association of Purchasing Management, Inc., 11 Park Place, New York, NY 10007.

Logistics SPECTRUM. Published quarterly by the Society of Logistics Engineers, 3322 South Memorial Parkway, Suite 2, Huntsville, AL 35801. Area Code 205 883-9960.

Management by Objectives. Published quarterly by Classified Media Ltd, P.O. Box 356, Addlestone, Surry, England.

Mathematics of Operations Research. Published quarterly by the Institute of Management Sciences, 146 Westminster Street, Providence, RI 02903.

Military Review. Published monthly by the US Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027. Area Code 913 684-5642; AUTOVON 552-5642.

National Contract Management Quarterly Journal. Published quarterly by the National Contract Management Association.

National Defense. Published bimonthly by the American Defense Preparedness Association, 740 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005. Area Code 202 347-7250.

NATO Review. Published bimonthly by NATO Information Service, 1110 Brussels, Belgium.

Naval Research Logistics Quarterly. Published quarterly by the Office of Naval Research, Arlington, VA 22217.

Operations Research. Published bimonthly by the Operations Research Society of America, 428 E. Preston Street, Baltimore, MD 21202.

Parameters: Journal of the US Army War College. Published quarterly by the US Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013.

Project Management Quarterly. Published quarterly by the Project Management Institute, P.O. Box 43, Drexel Hill, PA 19026.

Purchasing. Published semimonthly by Cahner's Publishing Company, 270 St. Paul Street, Denver, CO 80206.

Quality. Published monthly by Hitchcock Publishing Company, Hitchcock Building, Wheaton, IL 60187.

Quality Progress. Published monthly by the American Society for Quality Control, Inc., 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI. Area Code 414 272-8575.

R&D Management Digest. Published monthly by Lomond Publications, Inc., Mt. Airy, MD 21771.

Research Management. Published bimonthly by the Industrial Research Institute Inc., 100 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

The Review: Magazine for Government/Military . . . Marketing/Distribution/Procurement Systems. Published bimonthly by the American Logistics Association, 5205 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041. Area Code 703 998-5400.

c. Periodical Indices. In addition to the reporters and periodicals listed above, articles dealing with Federal acquisitions occasionally appear in various other publications. The following indices may be of value to the user in identifying articles appearing in other periodicals.

Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. The H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, Bronx, New York 10452.

"Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature indexes approximately 130 general and nontechnical US periodicals, selected for indexing by the subscribers to Reader's Guide on the basis of their general usefulness in reference work. Author and subject entries are given for each article and each entry gives all the necessary information for finding the article: author, title, name of periodical (abbreviated), volume number, inclusive paging, and date. Illustrations and bibliographies are also indicated. Specific subject headings, subheadings, and cross-references are used throughout, and title entries are included for stories. Publication of Reader's Guide follows closely as possible the publication of the periodicals it indexes, with semimonthly issues September to June and monthly issues in July and August that are cumulated quarterly and permanently bound annually. Prior to 1966, permanent 2-year cumulations were published.)"

Business Periodicals Index. The H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, Bronx, New York 10452.

"Business Periodicals Index is a subject index to approximately 170 periodicals, selected by the subscribers to the index, in the fields of accounting, advertising and public relations, automation, banking, communications, economics, finance and investments, insurance, labor, management, marketing, taxation, and specific businesses, industries, and trades. . . . It is published monthly, except in July, with permanently bound annual cumulations."

Air University Library Index to Military Periodicals. Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, AL.

"The Air University Library Index to Military Periodicals is a subject Index of significant articles, new items, and editorials appearing in 62 English language military and aeronautical periodicals not indexed in readily available commercial indexing services. The Index originated with 23 titles as a quarterly publication in 1949, and has continued on a quarterly basis superseded by annual cumulations; triennial cumulative issues were published from 1952 through 1967. From 1949 to 1962, the Index was issued as Air University Periodical Index. . . . Air University Library Index to Military Periodicals serves primarily the educational and research programs of Air University. The Index is available to other libraries upon request."

## 5. Legal References.

### a. Research Aids.

(1) "Researching Government Contract Law." John Cibinic, Jr., and Arline Fine, Briefing Paper 72-6, Federal Publications, Inc., December 1972.

This Briefing Paper is an excellent reference to the legal source materials covering Government contract law. "The Paper first briefs you on the "Fundamental Doctrines (underlying Government contracting). . . . It then tells you: (1) who makes the rules--and describes the legal significance of these authorities; (2) where to find the rules; and (3) what research aids are available to aid you in interpreting them. It is hoped that the Paper will be both: (a) a helpful introduction to the newcomer; and (b) a useful review and reference work for the experienced."

(2) "Techniques for Researching Public Contract Law." Donald C. Holmes, Jr. and Bonnie M. Holmes, Public Contract Law Journal, Volume 10, Number 1, August 1978. Published by the Section of Public Contract Law, American Bar Association.

This article suggests the techniques that are useful in researching public contract law by describing the strengths and weaknesses of the available sources of that law. It assumes that readers know the fundamental principles of contract law and it tries to improve their research techniques.

(3) "Computerized Legal Research of Public Contract Law." Austin G. Roe, Public Contract Law Journal, Volume 10, Number 1, August 1978. Published by the Section of Public Contract Law, American Bar Association.

The article is a factual report on the principal computerized legal research services, Government and private, as of June 1977. The author describes the nature of the systems, the scope of their computerized libraries, the ease of interface between man and machine, how the systems operate, their comparative advantages and limitations, and their cost and availability.

(4) Index to Legal Periodicals. The H. W. Wilson Company, 950 University Avenue, Bronx, New York 10452.

Index to Legal Periodicals indexes by author and subject more than 275 legal periodicals and journals of bar associations. . . . All articles are entered under specific subject headings with full bibliographic information, and case notes are listed following the articles under the subhead cases. Index to Legal Periodicals is published monthly, except in September, with bound annual and permanent 3-year cumulations. The index is available at any library associated with a law school and at many large public libraries.

(5) How to Find US Statutes and US Code Citations. Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, December 1971. GPO.

"This 'How-To-Find' guide is designed to enable the user to obtain--quickly and easily--an up-to-date and accurate citation to the United States Statutes at Large and the United States Code."

(6) Index--Digest of Procurement-Related Laws. Statutory Studies Group, Commission on Government Procurement, Washington, DC, April 1973. Available from FAI Library.

This document is a computer printout of an Index-Digest of the Procurement-Related Laws found in the US Code and the General Provisions of the Authorization and Appropriations Acts for 1968-72. It covers laws enacted through 1972. It was prepared primarily as a working document for use by the Commission Staff and Study Groups. It comprises: (i) Instructions for Use; (ii) a List of Index Words; and (iii) the Index-Digest."

(7) Preliminary Compilation of Laws Pertaining to Government Procurement. Commission on Government Procurement, Washington, DC 20006, October 1979. LD 25765.

This is a Preliminary Compilation of the US Code Sections pertaining to Government procurement. It contains most of the General Provisions relating to Government procurement and some provisions affecting procurement by particular Government agencies. It is current as of 17 August 1970. It consists of sections of the US Code (1964 Ed.), as modified by Supp. V and the 1970 Public Laws through 19 August. It is a reference document for Commission use: (i) as a ready reference for the Commission Staff and Study Groups looking into the substantive, policy, operational, and administrative aspects of Government procurement; and (ii) as an initial collation for the analytical, organizational, modernization, and other Statutory Studies which are being conducted by and for the Commission."

(8) Preliminary Listing by United States Code Section of Laws Having Some Relationship to Procurement. Commission on Government Procurement. Washington, DC, 1 September 1970. Available from FAI Library.

This document is a preliminary listing of laws relating to Government procurement. "It was collected principally from existing compilations of codified law and, therefore, does not include laws contained in authorization and apppropriation acts, the Statutes-at-Large, and public laws not yet codified. In addition, it does not include many procurement related provisions in agency organic laws."

b. Decisions.

(1) US Court of Claims Reports. GPO.

This is the Government publication for decisions of the Court of Claims. These volumes also contain a Report of Decisions of the Supreme Court in Court of Claims Cases.

(2) United States Reports. GPO.

This is the Government publication for decisions of the Supreme Court.

(3) Modern Federal Contract Law: Modern Digest of Decisions of United States Court of Claims and of Supreme Court of the United States (US Court of Claims Cases). Compiled by Edwin J. McDermott. RST Publishing Co., Philadelphia, PA 1969.

The law of Federal contracts is made in the United States Court of Claims. This Digest embraces the decisions of the Court since 1 July 1958. It is a compilation and arrangement of the Index-Digest prepared by the Court's learned reporter whose services commenced 1 July 1958 with Volume 143, reporting decisions from 1 July 1958. There are some additions to the text, as well as a table of topic headings and a table of cases.

(4) Contract Cases Federal. Commerce Clearing House, Inc., Chicago, IL.

CCF is the "transfer binder" for court, Comptroller General, and other pertinent procurement-related opinions, reported originally in Government Contracts Reporter (see separate entry). Court cases include decisions of the Supreme Court, Court of Claims, Court of Claims Trial Judges, Circuit Courts of Appeals, and District Courts. In many instances, the full text of the decision is provided.

(5) Contract Appeals Decisions. Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 425 13th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20004.

This periodic, loose-leaf report summarizes contract appeals decisions and developments and provides full texts of decisions rendered by the Armed Services Board and other Boards of Contract Appeals. This reporter also contains a citator, showing where earlier decisions have been cited in later cases. A hard cover volume entitled Board of Contract Appeals Decisions is issued semiannually and also contains the full texts of the decision. Abstracts of the

decisions of the various Boards of Contract Appeals are also published in Government Contracts Reporter (see separate entry) with pages designed to be periodically placed in "transfer binders" titled "Boards of Contract Appeals-Developments."

(6) ECR-Extraordinary Contractual Relief Reporter. Federal Publications, Inc., 1725 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

This service provides. . . "all available information on the extraordinary equitable relief which Government contractors may obtain under the provisions of Public Law 85-804. This special remedy enables contractors to recover (in certain instances) for losses incurred in performing Government work--even though they have no legal right to relief." The ECR consists of two hardbound volumes containing extraordinary contractual relief decisions rendered from 1958 through 1973, and one loose-leaf volume of current materials.

(7) Government Contracts Citator. Federal Publications, Inc., 1725 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

Published since 1959, this is a quarterly issuance listing all Courts, Board of Contracts Appeals, and GAO decisions relating to Government contracts. For each decision listed, the Citator identifies whether a higher court has acted on the decision, and any subsequent cases which cite the decision.

Decisions of The Comptroller General are covered in a separate section (paragraph 7c).

c. Journals. This paragraph references two types of legal references. First, directories which contain special sections devoted to law periodicals are included. Second, those journals from the directories which deal primarily with public or Government law are specifically identified.

(1) Directories.

The Standard Periodical Directory, Fifth Edition 1977, Oxbridge Communications, Inc., 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10019.

Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory, Sixteenth Edition 1975-1976. R.R. Bowker Company, 1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10036.

This report is issued annually by the Department of Defense. Included is summary data on total DOD prime contract awards by type of contractor, and data on awards of over \$10,000 by Service Category and Federal Supply Classification.

e. 100 Largest Defense Contractors and Their Subsidiary Corporations; DOD Washington Headquarters Services (see above).

Listed in this annual report are the 100 companies and their subsidiaries who received the largest dollar volume of military prime contract awards during the fiscal year. A brief analysis of the data is also included.

f. 500 Companies Listed According to Net Value of Military Prime Contract Awards for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Work; DOD Washington Headquarters Service (see above).

The title of this fiscal year report describes its contents.

g. Educational and Nonprofit Institutions Receiving Prime Contract Awards over \$10,000 for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Work. DOD Washington Headquarters Service (see above).

Again this is a fiscal year report whose title conveys its contents.

h. Survey of Procurement Statistics (NAVMAT P-4200), Department of the Navy, Headquarters, Naval Material Command.

A wide variety of Navy contract data is contained in this report compiled and issued by the Naval Material Command. Statistics on competition, type of contract, and small business award are examples of the types of data included.

i. Procurement Statistics, Department of Army, Deputy Chief of Staff for Research, Development, and Acquisition (DCSRDA) Information Systems Agency, Procurement Statistics Office (HQDA) (DAMA-ISP), Washington, DC 20310.

This cumulative report is published monthly and annually. The contract data which is reported is similar to that which is included in the statistical reports cited above.

j. Business Conditions Digest. Bureau of Economic Analysis, US Department of Commerce. GPO.

This report provides a monthly look at many of the economic time series found most useful by business analysts and forecasters.

k. Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities, Fiscal Years 1976, 1977, and 1978. National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. NSF 78-300, Volume XXVI.

This report provides data on Federal R&D funding as reflected in the 1978 budget and is the 26th in an annual series based on the budget document. The analysis includes historical background for the determination of trends and offers comparisons with a number of economic indicators. An attempt is also made, where possible, to assess the future direction of specific areas of Federal R&D support.

1. Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1977, 1978, and 1979, Volume XXVII. Detailed Statistical Tables, Appendix C. National Science Foundation, Washington, DC. NSF 78-312, Volume XXVII.

The data in these appendix tables show R&D funding levels as reported by 95 agencies. All agencies with R&D programs were covered. R&D totals are given in both outlays and obligations, and the R&D obligational data are distributed by character of work, performer, field of science (for basic research and applied research), and Federal R&D support by states. Research performed at universities and colleges by fields of science is shown separately. R&D plant data are also provided.

7. Governmental Sources.

a. Legislative Materials. Legislation must go through authorization and appropriations committees in both houses of Congress. The primary committees of relevance to defense contracting are the Armed Services Committees and Government Operations Committees for authorizing legislation and the Appropriations Committees of both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Copies of specific House and Senate documents, including bills, committee reports and public laws, and Presidential messages to Congress, are available without charge by writing to:

House Documents Room  
H 226  
United States Capitol  
Washington, DC 20515

Senate Documents Room  
S 325  
United States Capitol  
Washington, DC 20510

Copies of committee documents such as legislative calendars outlining the status of all legislation before a committee, proposed legislation, committee hearings, committee rules, and committee reports, which include the recorded votes of members in committee, may be obtained by writing directly to the pertinent committee or to your Representative or Senator on the committee.

Committee offices and offices of members of Congress may be contacted either by telephone, Area Code 202 224-3121 (The Capitol switchboard will answer and give the proper extension upon request) or by writing the office. The proper address for members of Congress is:

Senator:

The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_ (name)  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Representative:

The Honorable \_\_\_\_\_ (name)  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20510

The proper address for congressional committees is:

Senate Committees  
and Joint Committees:

Senate Committee on \_\_\_\_\_  
or Joint Committee on \_\_\_\_\_  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

House Committees:

House Committee on \_\_\_\_\_  
House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20510

The Congressional Record is the official record of Congress. Published daily, it contains the previous day's events including recorded votes, speeches, and debates on the floors of the House and Senate, committee meetings and hearings, and articles inserted by members of Congress. The Congressional Record is sold through the Government Printing Office; however, it is available at most public libraries (main or central branches) and university libraries. In addition, committee hearings and reports are available at all designated regional depository libraries and may be available at other depository libraries (see entry for "Depository Libraries").

Other valuable sources of information concerning legislation are:

United States Statutes at Large. US Government Printing Office.

Published annually, these volumes contain the laws and concurrent resolutions enacted during the year. Each volume also contains a "Guide to Legislative History of Public Laws" which shows the bill number(s), committee reporting in each house, and the report numbers for each public law.

United States Code, Congressional and Administrative News. West Publishing Company, 50 West Kellogg Boulevard, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102.

This report is published monthly and annually (in three volumes) covering the laws passed during the year. Its primary feature is that it includes not only the Public Laws but also the legislative history of enacted laws.

United States Code, 1976 Edition. Prepared by the Office of the Law Revision, Counsel of the House of Representatives, published by the US Government Printing Office 1971.

The US Code is a consolidation of codification of all the general and permanent laws of the United States in force on 20 January 1971. It is updated via an annual supplement. The US Code is categorized by "Titles." For example, "Title 10, Armed Forces" contains laws dealing with the military; consequently, much of the legislation concerning defense contracting is codified in Title 10.

b. Regulatory Materials.

Federal Register. Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20408.

The Federal Register is a daily publication which provides a uniform system for making available to the public regulations and legal notices issued by Federal agencies. These include Federal proclamations and Executive orders and Federal agency documents which have general applicability and legal effect, document required to be published by act of Congress and other Federal agency documents of public interest. Actions affecting the Federal Procurement Regulations and Cost Accounting Standards are published in the Federal Register, while actions affecting the Defense Acquisition Regulation are not. However, the DAR is updated and directly incorporated into the Code of Federal Regulations which is described below.

Code of Federal Regulations. Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, DC 20408.

This is the annual cumulation of executive agency regulations published in the daily Federal Register, combined with regulations issued previously that are still in effect. As such, it is a codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register.

Individual volumes of the Code of Federal Regulations are revised at least once each calendar year and issued on a staggered quarterly basis. An alphabetical listing by agency of subtitle and chapter assignments in the code is provided in the back of each volume under the heading "Finding Aids" and is accurate for the revision date of that volume. However, since the Code of Federal Regulations is kept up to date by the individual issues of the Federal Register, the two publications must be used together to determine the latest version of any given rule.

Specific volumes of the CFR which are of interest to those in acquisition research are Title 4 which includes coverage of Cost Accounting Standards, Title 32 which includes the Federal Procurement Regulations, and Title 41 which includes the Defense Acquisition Regulation.

Federal Procurement Regulations (FPR). Office of Federal Management Policy, General Services Administration, 1964 edition.

The FPR is the basic acquisition regulation for most non-DOD agencies. Although NASA has its own acquisition regulation, other non-DOD agencies generally tend to follow the FPR but do issue their own procurement regulations which implement and supplement the FPR to varying degrees.

Federal Property Management Regulations (FPMR). Office of Federal Management Policy, General Services Administration, 1976 edition.

Chapter 101 of the FPMR is the principal source of regulations, policies, and procedures for the acquisition of automatic data processing equipment (ADPE) by all agencies of the Federal Government, including the Department of Defense.

Defense Acquisition Regulation (DAR), formerly the Armed Services Procurement Regulation (ASPR), Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition Policy), OUSD (R&E), ATTN: DAR Council, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301, 1976 edition. GPO.

"This regulation establishes for the Department of Defense uniform policies and procedures relating to the acquisition of supplies and services under the authority of Chapter 137, Title 10 of the United States Code, or under other statutory authority. It applies to all purchases and contracts made by the Department of Defense, within or outside the United States, for the purchase of supplies or services which obligate appropriated funds (including available contract authorizations), unless otherwise specified. . . ."

Defense Acquisition Circulars (DAC's), formerly Defense Procurement Circulars (DPC's). DAR Council, OUSD (R&E). GPO.

DAC's contain changes to the DAR which cannot be deferred until the annual DAR edition and material of an informational nature. DAR's are issued periodically, but not with any specific frequency.

DAR Committee Minutes. Secretary of the DAR Council, OUSD (R&E), The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301.

Important in analyzing acquisition policies and procedures promulgated in the DAR is background information which was considered by the DAR Council in formulating acquisition policies and changes thereto. For example, DAR Council minutes have been used by both the Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals and the US Court of Claims to fully interpret what was intended by material contained in the DAR.

NASA Procurement Regulations (NASA PR). National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Director of Procurement, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC, 1977 edition.

The NASA PR establishes for NASA uniform policies and procedures relating to the procurement of property and services under the authority of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended.

Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) (Proposed). Assistant Administrator for Regulations, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Washington, DC 20503.

The FAR is a single, uniform acquisition regulation being developed for use by all Federal executive agencies. It will apply to all Federal acquisitions of property and services with appropriated funds. The FAR is designed to consolidate and replace the DAR, FPR, and NASA PR. At the request of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP), the Defense Department and the General Services Administration are playing the lead roles in the preparation of the FAR drafts. OFPP will be responsible for coordination and submission to Congress for review and approval. A number of sections have been drafted and are currently being coordinated.

Army DAR Supplement (ADAR Supp.), Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development, and Acquisition), (ASA (RD&A)), 3 May 1976 edition.

This regulation, issued pursuant to paragraph 1-108 of the DAR implements and supplements DAR and other Department of Defense publications, and establishes for the Department of the Army uniform policies and procedures for the procurement of supplies and services under the statutory authority cited in DAR 1-101.

Air Force DAR Supplement (AF DAR Supp.). Headquarters, United States Air Force, 1974 edition.

Navy DAR Supplement (NDAR Supp.). Chief of Naval Material (MAT 021), 1974 edition.

Defense Logistics Agency DAR Supplement (DLA DAR Supp.). Executive Director, Procurement, HQ, Defense Logistics Agency.

These three regulations implement and supplement the DAR within the Air Force, Navy, and DLA, respectively. (It should be noted that the DLPR is only applicable to the purchasing function at DLA activities and not to the performance of field contract administration assigned to DCAS.)

c. Comptroller General.

(1) The Comptroller General of the United States and the General Accounting Office (GAO) exercises influence over Federal contracting in two very important, yet distinct ways. First, through GAO reports issued on various acquisition activities, GAO presents findings and recommendations for improving Government operations and which, in some cases, contain legislative recommendations. Second, GAO, through Comptroller General decisions, renders opinions regarding the legality of proposed contractual actions; the bulk of the decisions in the contracting area involve protests of awards.

(2) General information regarding the overall activities and operations of GAO are covered in the following sources.

(a) Monthly Listing of GAO Reports and General Accounting Office Publications. General Accounting Office. Washington, DC 20548.

Each issue of the Monthly Listing identifies and briefly describes GAO reports issued since the previous edition. GAO Publications is issued

every 6 months, in January and July, listing the current publications of GAO. Copies of these publications may be obtained free of charge from the General Accounting Office, Distribution Section, Room 1518, 441 G Street, NW, Washington, DC 20548. Individual reports, identified by number, date, and title, may also be obtained from the same source and are available without charge to members and committees of Congress, Government officials, members of the press, college libraries, faculty, and students.

(b) The Government Contractor and the General Accounting Office. Machinery and Allied Products Institute and Council for Technological Advancement, 1200 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036, 1966, B 0007.

"This book embraces a discussion of the historical development of the GAO, its general functions, and its total role in Government procurement; however, it concentrates primarily upon its contract audit function . . . in attempting to describe the role of the GAO in Government procurement, we have included materials of considerable diversity but all of which were chosen to satisfy one or more of the following criteria: first, to enlarge the reader's understanding of GAO's functions generally, and in the procurement area specifically; second, to identify and briefly review certain very important public policy issues which the GAO audit program has raised; and third, because of the subject's complexity and controversial character, to provide the reader with the benefit of observations from a variety of viewpoints."

(c) Annual Report. Comptroller General of the United States.

The Report is submitted annually to Congress in January of each year, as a means of reporting on the activities and operations of GAO during the preceding fiscal year.

(d) Summaries of Conclusions and Recommendations on Department of Defense Operations. General Accounting Office, Washington, DC 20548. Submitted to Chairmen, Senate and House Committees on Appropriations.

This annual report summarizes GAO conclusions and recommendations on DOD operations which are provided to the Appropriations Committees to assist them in review of DOD budget requests.

(e) Summaries of Conclusions and Recommendations on the Operations of Civil Departments and Agencies. General Accounting Office, Washington, DC 20548. Submitted to Chairmen, Senate and House Committee on Appropriations.

This is an annual report of summaries of GAO conclusions and recommendations resulting from its audits and other review work in Federal civil departments and agencies, compiled to assist congressional committees in their review of budget requests.

(3) Comptroller General decisions are classified as "published" and "unpublished." Published decisions connote decisions determined by GAO to be of a more significant nature than unpublished decisions. Published decisions, those appearing in published volumes, are cited by the volume and page number, as 52 Comp. Gen. 377. Unpublished decisions, those not selected for publication, are cited by a B-number and date. The monthly and annual issues of published decisions and the quarterly digests of unpublished procurement decisions may be purchased from the General Accounting Office. Copies of published and unpublished decisions may be obtained from the decisions section of the GAO. Copies of published and unpublished decisions are also available commercially from Federal Publications, Inc. (See below.) Information regarding Comptroller General procurement decisions are available from the following sources.

(a) Decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States. General Accounting Office, published annually covering published decisions of a fiscal year; most recent edition is Volume 53 for Fiscal Year 1974.

"The decisions appearing in these volumes have been selected as constituting the more important, from the standpoint of general application and precedent, of those rendered during each fiscal year. . . . The decisions contained in this series are made available to Government agencies in advance of publication of the volume through the circulation of mimeographed copies of the decisions and of the 'Digests of Published

Decisions,' as well as by the issuance of monthly pamphlets which are consolidated in an annual volume." Eight consolidated indexes have been compiled, the first entitled, 'Index to the Published Decisions of the Accounting Officers of the United States, 1894-1929,' and the second and subsequent quinquennial indexes entitled 'Index Digest of the Published Decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States' covering the following periods: 1 July 1929-30 June 1940; 1 July 1940-30 June 1946, 1 July 1946-30 June 1951; 1 July 1951-30 June 1956; 1 July 1956-30 June 1961; 1 July 1961-30 June 1966; and 1 July 1966-30 June 1971. These indexes are compiled to assist in research for precedents with respect to matters coming within the jurisdiction of the General Accounting Office."

(b) Procurement Law, Quarterly Digest of Unpublished Decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States. General Accounting Office.

The title is self-explanatory.

(c) Decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, Citation and Cross-Reference Index. General Accounting Office. (This Index is a product of the Federal Legal Information Thru Electronics (FLITE) System, developed and operated at the Air Force Accounting and Finance Center, Denver, CO 80217).

The decisions referenced in this index establish legal precedence in the field of Federal financial matters. Used in conjunction with other cumulative digests and indexes, this index has been compiled to enable researchers to locate these precedents. To simplify its use, the index is divided into two major sections. The first identifies all Published Decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States which have been cited in another published decision or decisions. The second section identifies all published and unpublished decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States which have been subsequently overruled or modified. This volume cumulates citation and cross-reference material of the decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States which were rendered during the period 1 July 1921 to 30 June 1969, and published in the annual volume Nos. 1 through 48. Information pertaining to unpublished decisions which have been overruled or modified is cumulative for decisions rendered during the period 1 June 1924 through 30 June 1970.

(d) Decisions of the Comptroller General of the United States, Scope Line Index. General Accounting Office (also a product of FLITE; see above citation).

This index has been published in two volumes, the first covers volumes 1-46 of the published decisions and the second covers volumes 47-49. This computer-generated, comprehensive index is based upon total text of the scope lines in bold-face type appearing at the beginning of each published decision; every word of any indexing significance appearing within the scope lines has been alphabetically indexed. Key words are indexed in the context as they appear in the scope lines, thus, the index employs the key-word-in-context (KWIC) system.

(e) Comptroller General's Procurement Decisions (CPD). Federal Publications, Inc., 1725 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

The CPD, a commercial publication, contains full-text, photoreproductions of all Comptroller General procurement decisions, both "published" and "unpublished." Begun in January 1974, this service is updated through monthly supplements. For each decision, a summary, written by General Accounting Office personnel, is also included. Three indexes are available in a separate CPD Indexes Binder to aid in locating specific decisions: (1) a "B"-Number Index listing the decisions in numerical order, by their Comp Gen File "B" numbers; (2) a Government Volume Index listing (by volume and page numbers) the few selected decisions annually published by the Government Printing Office in "Decisions of the Comptroller General of the US;" and (3) a Subject Matter Index, in which the decisions are exhaustively cataloged by the issues with which they deal.

#### 8. Associations and Advisory Organizations.

a. General industry associations and advisory organizations can be valuable sources of information where data regarding the impact of specific acquisition policies on defense contractors is desired. The references listed below furnish comprehensive listings of associations and advisory groups.

(1) Encyclopedia of Associations. Mary Wilson Pair, Editor. Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226, Twelfth Edition, 1978.

This encyclopedia comprises three volumes:

Volume I: National Organizations of the US contains more than 13,000 complete entries for associations, including sections dealing specifically with "Legal, Governmental, Public Administration, and Military Organizations" and "Scientific, Engineering, and Technical Organizations."

Volume II: Geographic and Executive Index is divided into two sections. The Geographic Index enables the user to identify associations and their activities on geographic basis. It sets forth the State and city in which each association is located and includes street addresses and telephone numbers. The Executive Index lists the heads of organizations alphabetically by their individual names and gives their titles together with corresponding associations and locations.

Volume III: New Associations and Projects is the periodical supplement service which maintains and increases the usefulness of Volume I, providing the same facts on newly formed associations.

(2) Encyclopedia of Governmental Advisory Organizations. Published quarterly by Gale Research Company, Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226.

The encyclopedia is a reference guide to Federal agency, interagency, and Government-related boards, committees, councils, conferences, and other similar units serving in an advisory, consultative, or investigative capacity.

b. Associations on the DAR Committee mailing list. The DAR Committee routinely solicits comments of several associations on proposed revisions to the DAR. The associations have a strong interest in defense contracting. Researchers may well find that association viewpoints will provide a different perspective on acquisition issues. Associations on the mailing list include:

(1) Heavy-Industrial Division.

The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E. Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Suite 300, 1909 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

Electronic Industries Association, 2001 Eye Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

Council of Defense and Space Industry Associations (CODSIA), 1909 K Street, NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20006.

Machinery and Allied Products Institute, 1200 18th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

American Defense Preparedness Association, Union First Bank Building, 740 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005.

National Security Industrial Association, 740 15th Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005.

Shipbuilders Council of America, Watergate Six Hundred, Washington, DC 20037.

Western Electronic Manufacturers Association, P.O. Box 11036, 2600 El Camino Real, Palo Alto, CA 94306.

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 1620 Eye Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

(2) Committee on Government Relations.

National Association of College and University Business Officers, #1 Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 510, Washington, DC 20036.

Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association, 1828 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Smaller Business Association of New England, Inc., 59 Hickory Drive, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154.

Financial Executives Institute, 1050 17th Street, NW, Suite 520, Washington, DC 20036.

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. 2029 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

c. Others in addition to those listed above. The following associations and organizations have been identified as potential sources of studies and/or information concerning various areas of the acquisition process.

American Bar Association. 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. Area Code 312 947-4000.

American Institute of Industrial Engineers, 25 Technology Park/Atlanta, Norcross, GA 30092. Area Code 404 449-0460.

American Logistics Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036. Area Code 202 659-1860.

American Society of Military Comptrollers. P.O. Box 91, Mount Vernon, VA 22309. Area Code 703 780-6164.

American Society for Quality Control, 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI 53203. Area Code 414 272-8575.

Association of Government Accountants, 727 South 23rd Street, Suite 120, Arlington, VA 22202. Area Code 703 684-6931.

Federal Bar Association, 1815 H Street, NW, Washington, DC 20006.

National Association of Service Contractors, 1511 K Street, NW, Suite 812, Washington, DC 20005. Area Code 202 296-0234.

National Contract Management Association, 2001 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 900, Arlington, VA 27202. Area Code 703 521-2717.

National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street, NW, Suite 214, Washington, DC 20006. Area Code 202 833-8540.

National Institute of Government Purchasing, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Operations Research Society of America, 428 East Preston Street, Baltimore, MD 21202. Area Code 528-4146.

Society of Government Economists, P.O. Box 848, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, DC 20044. Area Code 202 377-5086.

Society of Logistics Engineers, 322 South Memorial Parkway, Suite 65, Huntsville, AL 35801. Area Code 205 883-9960.

APPENDIX A  
CONTRACTORS LISTED IN DLSIE

AAI Corp.	Control Data Corp.
Abbott Associates, Inc.	Cutler Hammer
Acurex Corp.	Data Design Labs
Adaptronics	Dayron Corp.
Administrative Sciences Corp.	Decision Science, Inc.
Aerojet General Corp.	Decisions and Designs
Aerospace Corp.	Desmatics, Inc.
American Institutes for Research	Dikewood Industries
Aluminum Co. of America	Doty Associates
American Power Jet Co.	Dow Chemical
Amman and Whitney	Dynamics Research Corp.
Analytic Advisory Gp	E-Systems, Inc.
Analytic Sciences Corp.	Edo Corp.
Analytics, Inc.	Emerson Electronic Co.
Applied Science Associates	Enviro Control, Inc.
ARINC Research Corp.	Essex Corp.
Artech Corp.	Exxon Research and Engineering
Atlantic Research Corp.	Eyler Associates
Auerback Associates	Falcon R&D
AVCO Corp.	FMC Corp.
Battelle Memorial Institute	Franklin Institute
BDM Corp.	General Dynamics
Beckman Instruments	General Electric Co.
Beech Aircraft	General Research Corp.
Bell Aerospace (Textron)	General Technical Services
Bendix Corp.	Gillette Research Institute
Black and Veatch	Goodyear Aerospace
Boeing	Grumman Aerospace
Bolt Beranek and Newman	GTE Sylvania
Booz, Allen and Hamilton	Gulton Industries
Brunswick Corp.	Hamilton Technology
Bunker Ramo Corp.	Harbridge House
Burroughs Corp.	Harris Corp.
CACI	Hercules, Inc.
Calspan Corp.	Herner and Co.
CEI, Corp.	Hoffman Electronics Corp.
Center Planning and Research	Holosonics, Inc.
Chrysler Corp.	Honeywell, Inc.
Columbia Research Corp.	HRB Singer
Computer Sciences Corp.	Hudson Institute

## Appendix A--Continued

Hughes Aircraft	Ralph M. Parsons Co.
Human Factors Research	Payne, Inc.
Human Sciences Research	Peat Marwick
ICI, Inc.	Planning Research Corp.
IIT Research Institute	Perceptronics
Industrial Technological Assoc.	Potomac Research Corp.
Information Spectrum, Inc.	Quest Research Corp.
Institute for Defense Analyses	R&D Associates
Integrated Sciences Corp.	RM System
IBM	RCA
IRI Corp.	Rockwell Int.
ITEK Corp.	RAND
ITT Corp.	Raytheon
Jaycor	Research Analysis and Mgt Corp.
Kaiser Industries	Sandia Corp.
Kaman Sciences Corp.	Sandia Labs
A.T. Keaney, Inc.	Sanders Assoc.
Ketron, Inc.	Schafer W.O. Assoc.
Kinton, Inc.	Science Applications, Inc.
Kordylak Corp.	Softech, Inc.
Lear Siegler	Southwest Research Inst.
Arthur D. Little	Don Sowle Assoc.
Litton	Sperry Rand
Lockheed	Stanford Research Institute
Logistics Management Institute	GTE Sylvania
Logicon, Inc.	Sterling Institute
Magnavox	System Development Corp.
Mar, Inc.	System Innovation and Development Corp.
Mantech NJ Corp.	System Planning Corp.
Martin Marietta	Systematics General Corp.
Mathematica, Inc.	Systems Associates, Inc.
Mathematical Applications Gp	Systems Consultants, Inc.
McDonnell Douglas	Systems Control, Inc.
McKinsey and Co.	Systems Research Labs
Mechanical Technology, Inc.	Systems Technology, Inc.
Metcut Research Associates	Technology, Inc.
Mission Research Corp.	Teledyne, Inc.
The MITRE Corp.	Textron, Inc.
Nickum and Spaulding Assoc., Inc.	Thiokol
Northrop Corp.	Tractor, Inc.
Ocean & Atmospheric Science, Inc.	TRW, Inc.
Oceanics, Inc.	Ultrasystems, Inc.
Pacer Systems, Inc.	Uniroyal, Inc.
PACCAR, Inc.	United Aircraft
Parke Mathematical Laboratories	United Research

Appendix A--Continued

United Technologies  
Value Engineering Co.  
Varian Associates  
Vector Research, Inc.  
Veda, Inc.  
Vehicle Systems Dev Corp.  
Vitro Corp.  
Wagner Associates  
Westinghouse  
Xerox  
Xonics, Inc.  
Young (Arthur) and Co.

## APPENDIX B

### COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES LISTED IN DLSIE\*

Acadia University, Canada	San Jose University
Alabama A&M	Southern Methodist University
American University	Stanford University
Antioch College	State University of New York
Arizona State University	Stevens Institute of Technology
Auburn University	Syracuse University
Brown University	Temple University
California State University	Texas A&M University
Carnegie Mellon University	Texas Christian University
Case Western Reserve University	Texas Tech University
Catholic University of America	Tufts University
Clemson University	University of Akron
Colorado State University	University of Alabama
Columbia University	University of California
Cornell University	University of Chicago
DePaul University	University of Cincinnati
Duke University	University of Colorado
Florida Institute of Technology	University of Connecticut
Florida State University	University of Dayton
George Mason University	University of Delaware
George Washington University	University of Denver
Harvard University	University of Florida
Iowa State University	University of Georgia
Johns Hopkins University	University of Houston
Lehigh University	University of Illinois
Louisiana State University	University of Indiana
Louisiana Tech University	University of Kansas
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	University of Lowell
Michigan State University	University of Maryland
New Mexico State University	University of Massachusetts
New York University	University of Michigan
North Carolina State University	University of Minnesota
Ohio State University	University of Missouri
Oklahoma State University	University of Nebraska
Pennsylvania State University	University of New Mexico
Pepperdine University	University of North Carolina
Polytechnic Institute of New York	University of Oklahoma
Princeton University	University of Oregon
Purdue University	University of Pennsylvania
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	University of Pittsburgh
Rice University	University of Rhode Island
Rutgers University	University of Rochester
St. Louis University	University of South Carolina

Appendix B--Continued

University of South Dakota	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
University of Southern California	Washington University
University of Tennessee	Wayne State University
University of Texas	West Virginia University
University of Virginia	Wichita State University
University of Washington	Wright State University
University of Waterloo, Canada	Wyoming University
University of Wisconsin	Yale University
Vanderbilt University	York University, Canada

\*No attempt has been made to differentiate between schools which have performed acquisition as opposed to logistics research. But it is generally recognized that competence in one is indicative of competence in the other.

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